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THE HUMANIAN TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU DIVISION

Headquarters of the motorized and mechanized Tudor Vladimirescu Division is in Bucharest. The commanding officer is Maj Gen Mircea Hau, approximately 35-40 years old. Major General Florescu [redacted] has an undetermined command within the division. The division was organized in the USSR of Rumanian exiles and Rumanian Communist volunteers drawn from concentration camps and trained during the war. It has the same organization as a Soviet division. It participated in operations on the southern front in 1944, entering Rumania with the first Soviet troops. This and the Eria Ciosca-Grisan divisions are considered model divisions. The officers and enlisted men of these divisions are selected politically, prior to assignment. No particular physical requirements are necessary. It is considered an honor for a Communist to be assigned to the Tudor Vladimirescu Division.

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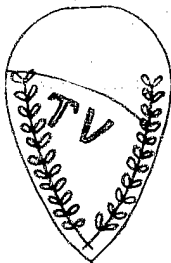
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The division insignia, the same for officers and enlisted men, is as follows:



Organization of the division is as follows:

One tank unit, the Debreczin unit [probably indicates regiment]; one mechanized unit, the Debreczin unit [probably regiment]; and nine motorized infantry brigades, distinguished by Roman numerals I-IX.

Location of the brigades is as follows:

Brigade I occupies a barracks in the Ghencea quarter of Bucharest. The same barracks quarters an unidentified motorized unit. Infantry Brigades II and IV are quartered in two barracks in the Pandur quarter of Bucharest, near the Cotroceni airport (see Attachment No 1). The mechanized unit and Motorized Brigades III, V, and IX are stationed in Bucharest. Motorized Infantry Brigades VI, VII, and VIII are at an unknown location.

Full strength of each brigade is 4,000 men [sic] however, the units are not at maximum strength at present. Strength of armored units is unknown.

The barracks occupied by Brigade IV consists of the following (see Attachment No 1):

1. A regimental school in a three-story building, approximately 30 x 40 meters.
2. Headquarters of the brigade in a three-story building, approximately 25 x 25 meters.
3. Mess hall in a masonry building, approximately 8 x 100 meters.
4. Quarters for troops in four masonry buildings, each approximately 15 x 100 meters.
5. Warehouse for clothing, barracks supplies, and antitank guns in a masonry building, divided into two sections, approximately 15 x 100 meters.
6. Garage for storage of organic artillery in a masonry building, approximately 10 x 80 meters.
7. Sport field.
8. Brigade machine and carpenter shop in a masonry building, approximately 12 x 100 meters.

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9. Foundation of dismantled building.
10. Quarters of the communications company of the brigade in a masonry building, approximately 8 x 60 meters.
11. Quarters of the engineer company of the brigade in a masonry building, approximately 8 x 60 meters.
12. Ammunition warehouse in a masonry building, approximately 6 x 20 meters.
13. Officers' mess in a masonry building approximately 20 x 30 meters.
14. Infirmary, approximately 8 x 40 meters.
15. Troop kitchen.
16. Divisional school in a two-story building, approximately 10 x 60 meters.
17. Guard unit in a building separated from the street by a fence approximately 2.2 meters high, with three gates.
18. Food storage in three buildings.

Commanding officer of the brigade is Colonel Nicolau (fnu). The executive officer is a lieutenant colonel. The political commissar is a lieutenant. The political commissar of a battalion is a captain, while the brigade commissar is a lieutenant. This is justified by the fact that young men of sincere Communist feeling, who are truly attached to the regime, receive assignments to posts of responsibility higher than their rank would normally warrant.

Other officers of Brigade IV are Major Parvanescu (fnu), commander of the 3d Battalion; Captain Patrascu (fnu), executive officer of the 3d Battalion; Captain Ilic (fnu), political commissar of the 3d Battalion; Lt Johan Ponescu, commander of the 1st Rifle Company of the 3d Battalion; Lt Marin Dinulescu, commander of the 3d Rifle Company of the 3d Battalion; Lt Dimitru Dederlat, commander of the machine-gun company of the 3d Battalion; and Lieutenant Cristea (fnu), commander of the antitank section of the 3d Battalion.

Military post office numbers of Brigade IV are said to be as follows: for the brigade, No 1448, Bucharest; for the 1st battalion, No 1448/C; the 2d Battalion, 1448/B; the 3d Battalion, 1448/A; and for the 4th Battalion, 1448/G.

Brigade IV returned in June 1950 to the valley of the Neajalov River, approximately 20 kilometers from Bucharest.

Brigade II is quartered in barracks adjacent to the Cotroceni airport in the Pandur quarter (see Attachment No 1). The barracks consists of a three-story building, approximately 40 meters long. The area is surrounded by a wall, approximately 2 meters high. Strength, organization, and armament are the same as for Brigade IV.

Brigade I is quartered in the Ghencea barracks in the Ghencea quarter of Bucharest. Strength, organization, and armament are the same as for Brigade IV.

Three schools of the Tudor Vladimirescu Division are located in Bucharest. An officer-candidate school is located in the barracks occupied by Brigade IV. Men who have distinguished themselves by their military qualities in the Tudor Vladimirescu Division are sent to this officer-candidate school, which is known as the regimental school. An officer-candidate school, known as the divisional

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school, is located in the barracks of Brigade IV. Men who have distinguished themselves at the regimental school and soldiers who are members of the Communist Party (PCR) are sent to this school. Those who do not prove apt are sent to the military school in Sibiu. Graduates of the divisional school become second lieutenants after a 6-month course. A colonel commands the school. A third officer-candidate school is located in the barracks of Brigade II.

Full strength of the brigade is 4,000 men. However, in June 1950, actual strength was approximately 3,500 men. Each rifle battalion contains 600 men. In addition, the brigade has an organic artillery battery of approximately 200 men, one reconnaissance company of approximately 200 men, one communications company of approximately 150 men, one special engineer and chemical company of approximately 200 men, and one motorized platoon of 30 men. The rifle battalion contains five companies designated by ordinal numbers as follows: the 1st, 2d, and 3d Rifle Companies, each having 135-140 men. Each company has three platoons of 45 men each in four squads of ten or 11 men each. The 4th, a machine-gun company, has approximately 60 men in two platoons of 30 men each. Each platoon has four squads. The 5th, a mortar company, contains 45-50 men. In addition, the battalion contains an antitank section of approximately ten men and a headquarters section of 12 men. The headquarters section consists of telephone and telegraph signalmen.

Ranks of commanding officers of units are as follows: battalion commander, a major; company commander, a lieutenant; platoon leader, a noncommissioned officer; and squad leader, a corporal. This arrangement is due to the lack of officers. The table of organization calls for a major as battalion commander, a captain as company commander, a lieutenant as platoon leader, and a sergeant or corporal as squad leader.

Armament of the rifle company is as follows: 12 automatic rifles, one per squad (the weapons are Soviet-manufactured Degtyarev automatic rifles, Model 1916, 7.62 caliber), and six Shpagin submachine guns of Soviet manufacture, two per squad (the table of organization provides for 12 submachine guns, one for each squad leader). In addition there are Soviet Nagant rifles [sic] Model 1824/27; Soviet grenades of the fragmentation type, with an effective radius of 100 meters [sic]; and percussion grenades with an effective radius of 10 meters.

The machine-gun company has eight Maxim Model 1948, 7.62-caliber machine guns, one per squad. They are of Soviet manufacture and mounted on two-wheel carriages. In addition, the machine-gun company has ordinary Nagant rifles.

The antitank section has four antitank guns. They are 14.5-millimeter Simonov guns of Soviet manufacture. It has, in addition, two antitank guns of undetermined caliber. The barrel is approximately 2.50 meters in length and equipped with a muzzle brake. It is mounted on a two-wheeled pneumatic-tire carriage. These guns are no longer in use but are stored.

The headquarters section is equipped with ordinary Nagant rifles. It has a radio transmitter and telephone equipment. A second lieutenant is in command.

The brigade has a number of special units. First, there is the organic motorized-artillery battery, which has 20-25 guns. Some are 82 millimeter, without muzzle brake, barrel approximately 1.8-2 meters in length, and mounted on a carriage with two pneumatic-tired wheels. A number of the guns are of lesser caliber. (It is possible that the informant is referring to mortars.) The men are equipped with Nagant rifles.

The reconnaissance is armed with Shpagin submachine guns of Soviet manufacture and Nagant rifles.

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The communications company is armed with Shpagin submachine guns and rifles with bayonets of Soviet manufacture. The type is unknown. The unit is equipped with four or five radio transmitter-receiver sets of Soviet manufacture and ten to 12 field telephones of Soviet manufacture.

The engineer company is armed with Shpagin submachine guns and Nagant rifles. It has digging, mine-laying, and chemical equipment. It is provided with picks, shovels, and mattocks, as well as antitank and antipersonnel mines of a type which the informant could not determine, and defensive chemical-warfare clothing.

The motorized platoon has Nagant rifles. Each man drives a vehicle.

Training consists of the manual of arms, assembling and disassembling of weapons, range firing, individual and unit field defense, and combat training.

Troops receive training in the digging of individual and group field defenses, for kneeling or standing positions. Individual foxholes for the prone position are 20 x 5 x 60 centimeters. A hole is dug at one end to protect the feet. Excavated earth is formed into a semicircular parapet on the front and sides. Foxholes for the kneeling position are located four meters apart and are not less than 50 centimeters deep. They may be connected by trenches 20 centimeters deep to permit communication. Foxholes for the standing position are round and not less than 1.50 meters deep. They may be connected by trenches. Squad trenches, approximately 1.50 meters deep, are dug in a zigzag pattern.

The defensive tactics of a squad are as follows: Members of the squad are numbered one to nine in a nine-man squad. The No 5 man is equipped with wire cutters. In clearing a path, the No 5 man is always third man to the left of the automatic rifle. The squad leader, the fire leader, and the ammunition carrier have no numbers. The men are arranged in the squad trench as follows:



A machine gun is always placed approximately 10 meters behind the squad position.

Tactics in attack are as follows: On verbal order of the squad leader (there are no conventional signals), the automatic rifleman advances to a new position under cover of fire by the rifleman. The automatic rifleman establishes a position and opens fire. Then, either the right flank or the left flank of the squad advances first, according to the terrain. This first phase should bring the squad within 200 meters of the enemy. Next is the assault phase. Ammunition is prepared, and weapons are loaded. On the order to advance, the entire squad advances in 10-meter spurts firing steadily, until it is close enough to use hand grenades. Each rifleman throws one grenade, fires two shots only, then makes the assault with bayonet. If a withdrawal to previous positions is necessary, rifleman cease fire and withdraw under cover of the automatic rifle fire. Then, rifleman cover the retreat of the automatic rifle. These stages are continued until the former position is reached.

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Fire training is divided into four range sessions. There are two with the rifle, one with the submachine gun, and one with the machine gun. Range practice with the Nagant 24/27 is at a distance of 50 meters from the prone position. Eight rounds, including three for practice, are fired. The second range practice is with the Nagant 24/27 in the prone position at a distance of 100 meters. The target is an outline of a kneeling human figure, with concentric circles on the face and head. The third session is with the Shpagin submachine gun from the prone position at a distance of 50 meters. The target consists of four circles, approximately the size of human heads, on a rectangle.

Thirteen rounds are fired, five single shot and eight automatic. The fourth target practice is with a machine gun from the prone position at 100 meters against 12 concentric targets, side by side, on a rectangular background. Fifteen rounds are fired, five single shot and ten automatic.

Schedule of troops is as follows:

0500 hours	Reveille
0500-0520	Calisthenics, without shirt in summer, undershirt permitted in winter
0520-0530	Hygiene
0530-0600	Cleaning of area quarters
0600	Coffee
0700-1200	Instruction; political indoctrination three times a week from 0700-0900
1300	Lunch
1300-1500	Personal hygiene and care of weapons
1500-1800	Instruction and cleaning of barracks
1830	Supper
1900-2100	Reading of newspapers, inspection of equipment
2100	Lights out

Clothing issue is as follows: khaki uniform, coat, trousers, blouse, double-breasted coat, insignia, a round brass badge with the red letters RPR (Rumanian People's Republic), red wool collar patch. There are, in addition, a cap, a cloth insignia, a summer uniform, two shirts, a pair of shoes, a knitted vest, two pairs of drawers, one pair of socks, one pair of foot wraps, one of glove covers to wear over civilian gloves, one handkerchief, one hand towel, a field pack of Soviet manufacture, a mess kit, and a helmet.

Mess equipment of the unit remains in the mess hall. Laundry is done by persons hired by the unit. Equipment in quarters is as follows: a straw mattress, a pillow case, a sheet, a blanket, and bolster, each room has two stoves.

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Privates receive 15 lei a month; corporals, 45. They are issued five cigarettes a day, 200 grams of bath soap, and 50 grams of shaving soap. A lieutenant earns 16,000 lei per month (in comparison to the 4,000 lei of an ordinary Rumanian worker).

Rations are as follows: 750 grams of bread per day per man. Breakfast consists of coffee and fruit preserve. Lunch is soup, potato and cheese stew, or vegetables; three times a week, they get 100 grams of meat. Supper consists of meat, soup, and salad. Wine, fruit, and candy are no longer provided.

Discipline is very rigid. Punishment for a first offense is one to 10 days' detention. More serious offenses receive one to 3 months' detention. Absence without leave to see his family, even for one day, brings the soldier a punishment of 6 months to 2 years in prison. A pass is granted rarely and only as a reward. Furloughs are granted only by the commanding officer of the brigade. Even though officers are addressed as "comrade captain" or "comrade colonel," echelons are strictly maintained.

Part of the oath sworn on entrance into the division is as follows: "I swear that I will be a faithful soldier of the republic. I will never betray the republic and I request that every error I commit be severely punished in the name of the people."

In general, morale is very high. Young recruits have an almost fanatic enthusiasm. Political lectures consist of daily reading of the Communist newspapers and talks by commissars exalting the USSR and the Soviet Army condemning the Western nations. Troops are encouraged to engage in self-criticism in public.

[Attachment follows.]

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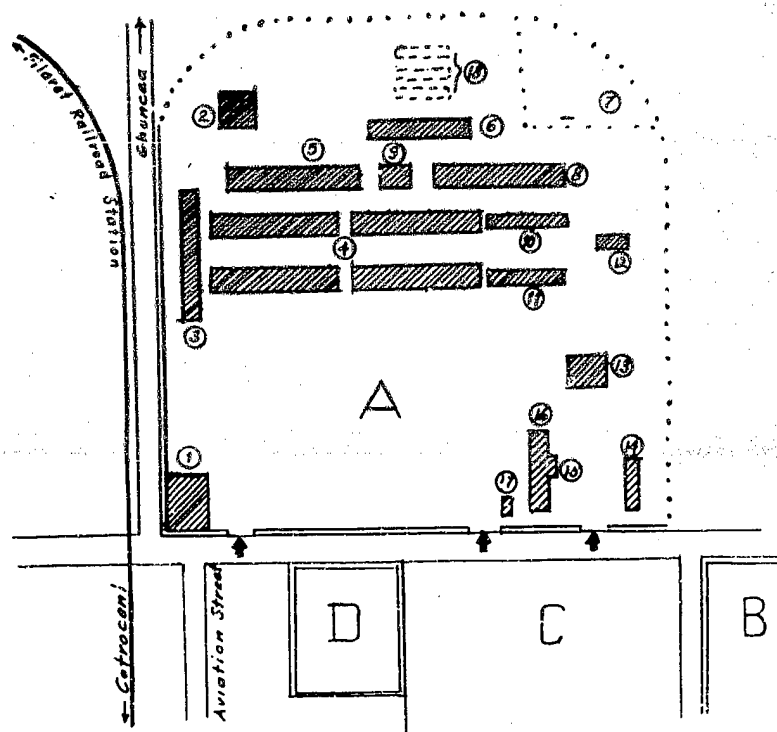
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ATTACHMENT NO 1

Barracks of Tudor Vladimirescu Division

Legend

1. Barracks of the IV Infantry Brigade
2. Barracks of the II Infantry Brigade
3. Airport
4. Dynamo electrical energy plant

NOTE: Sketch not to scale

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